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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/521,498	08/29/2005	Georg Tempel	10808/201	9218	
48581 7590 08/13/2008 BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE/INFINEON INFINEON PO BOX 10395 CHICAGO, IL 60610			EXAMINER		
			WEISS, HOWARD		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2814			
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			08/13/2008	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/521,498	TEMPEL, GEORG				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Howard Weiss	2814				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLICATION OF THE MAILING DISSIDERATED BY A STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLICATION OF THE MAILING DISSIDERATED BY A STATE OF THE MAILING DISSIDERATED BY A STATE OF THE MAILING DISSIDERATED BY A STATE OF THE MAILING DEPTH OF THE MAILING D	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 M	lav 2008					
•	This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.						
3)							
- , 	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	ion of Claims						
4)🛛	Claim(s) 9-28 is/are pending in the application						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)🖂	S)⊠ Claim(s) <u>9-28</u> is/are rejected.						
· ·							
8)	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Applicati	on Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ acc	epted or b) objected to by the Ⅰ	Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11)	11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority ι	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
2) Notice (3) Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) se of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate				

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Attorney's Docket Number: 10808/201

Filing Date: 8/29/2005

Continuing Data: 371 of PCT/DE03/02352 (07/11/2003)

Claimed Foreign Priority Date: 7/15/2002 (GEX)

Applicant(s): Tempel

Examiner: Howard Weiss

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- 2. Claims 9, 11, 12, 14 to 19, 23, 24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Legoues et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,810,924).

Legoues et al. show all aspects of the instant invention (e.g. Figure 1) including:

- ➢ forming a Si crystalline carrier 12 with a (100) surface orientation with a carrier lattice constant
- > forming a SiGe crystalline stress generator layer 16 with a carrier lattice constant
- ➢ forming a CaF₂ insulating stress-transmitting layer 18 (Column 15 Lines 13 to 24)
 with a first lattice constant different from the carrier lattice constant
- ➤ forming a Si stress-absorbing, crystalline semiconductor layer 22 with a second lattice constant similar to the fist lattice constant
- forming a high dielectric constant gate dielectric 26 and a metal control layer 35 on said Si stress-absorbing semiconductor layer and source/drain regions 37,38 in said Si stress-absorbing semiconductor layer

In reference to the claim language pertaining to the enhancement of mechanical stress transmission by the insulating stress transmission layer and the improvement of charge carrier mobility and other electrical properties by the stress absorbing

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layer, the claiming of a new use, new function, or unknown property which is inherently present in the prior art does not necessarily make the claim patentable. *In re Best, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977) and In re Swinehart, 439 F. 2d 210, 169 USPQ 226 (CCPA 1971)*; please see MPEP § 2112. Since Legoues et al. show all the features of the claimed invention, the enhancement of mechanical stress transmission by the insulating stress transmission layer and the improvement of charge carrier mobility and other electrical properties by the stress absorbing layer are an inherent property of Legoues et al.'s invention.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 10 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Legoues et al. and Cho (U.S. Patent No. 5,569,538).

Legoues et al. show most aspects of the instant invention (Paragraph 2) except for the buffer layer epitaxially deposited on the Si carrier and using molecular beam epitaxy process. Cho teaches (e.g. Figure 1 and Column 3 Lines 55 to 62) to form a buffer layer 22 epitaxially deposited on a Si carrier 20 and using molecular beam epitaxy process to form an SOI structure without defects (Column 2 Lines 11 to 20). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to form a buffer layer epitaxially deposited on a Si carrier and using molecular beam epitaxy process as taught By Cho in the process of Legoues et al. to form an SOI structure without defects.

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5. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Legoues et al. and Kim et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,475,857).

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Legoues et al. disclose the claimed invention (Paragraph 2) except for the use of the explicitly use of HfO₂ as the gate dielectric and TiN as the control layer. Kim et al. 2 teach (Column 11 Lines 19 to 29 and Column 13 Lines 5 to 8) that HfO₂ and TiN are equivalent gate dielectric and control layer materials known in the art. Therefore, all the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention. See Supreme Court Decision in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. --, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

6. Claims 21, 25, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Legoues et al.

Legoues et al. discloses the claimed invention (Paragraph 2) except for explicitly forming and patterning the gate dielectric and control layer to define a channel a channel length L such that the stress-absorbing layer thickness d is less than one-third L. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form and pattern the gate dielectric and control layer to define a channel a channel length L such that the stress-absorbing layer thickness d is less than one-third L, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). Legoues et al. state that d can be of arbitrary thickness (Column 6 Lines 55 and 56) and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention. See Supreme Court Decision in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. --, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

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Additionally, since the Applicant has not established the criticality of the thicknesses and lengths stated and since these thicknesses and lengths are in common use in similar devices in the art, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use these values in the device of Legoues et al. Where patentability is said to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

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Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 5/28/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Applicant states that the layers in the process of Legoues et al. migrates the stressor strain to the layers' edges instead of transmitting and absorbing the stress as featured in the instant invention. There are two reasons this is not persuasive arguments. First, the redistribution of the stresses as described by Legoues et al. is transmission and absorption. Secondly, as stated in the rejections above, stress transmission and absorption are inherent properties of these layers regardless how they are characterized in the prior art. The Specification does not state any extraordinary or other processing that would distinguish it from the prior art. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would expect the transmission and absorption properties of the layers in the prior art to be the same as in the instant invention. In view of these reasons and those set forth in the present office action, the rejections of the stated claims stand.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

- 9. Papers related to this application may be submitted directly to Art Unit 2814 by facsimile transmission. The faxing of such papers must conform with the notice published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (15 November 1989). The Art Unit 2814 Fax Center number is (571) 273-8300. The Art Unit 2814 Fax Center is to be used only for papers related to Art Unit 2814 applications.
- 10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Howard Weiss at (571) 272-1720 and between the hours of 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM (Eastern Standard Time) Monday through Friday or by e-mail via Howard.Weiss@uspto.gov. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael Fahmy, can be reached on (571) 272-1705.
- 11. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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12. The following list is the Examiner's field of search for the present Office Action:

Field of Search	Date
U.S. Class / Subclass(es): 257/ E21.125	thru 8/11/2008
Other Documentation: none	
Electronic Database(s): EAST	thru 8/11/2008

HW/hw 13 August 2008 /Howard Weiss/ Primary Examiner Art Unit 2814